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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/965,375	09/26/2001	Florian Patrick Nierhaus	2001P17780US	6408
7590	12/12/2006		EXAMINER	
Siemens Corporation Attn: Elsa Keller, Legal Administrator Intellectual Property Department 186 Wood Avenue South Iselin, NJ 08830			PHAN, MAN U	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2616	
			DATE MAILED: 12/12/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/965,375	NIERHAUS ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Man Phan	2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2006.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,4-10,14-19 and 21-25 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-10, 14-19, 21-25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. 8)	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Response to Amendment and Argument

1. This communication is in response to applicant's 09/19/2006 Amendment in the application of Nierhaus et al. for the "Method for background noise reduction and performance improvement in voice conferencing over packetized" filed 09/26/2001. The proposed amendment and response have been entered and made of record. Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 14-19, 21-25 are pending in the application.
2. Applicant's amendment to the rejected claims are insufficient to distinguish the claimed invention from the cited prior arts or overcome the rejection of said claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 as discussed below. Applicant's remarks with respect to the pending claims have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive for at least the following reasons.
3. In response to applicant's argument that the combination of cited references fails to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness. In response, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). It is not necessary that a "*prima facie*" case of unpatentability exist as to the claim in order for "a substantial new question of patentability" to be present as to the claim. Thus, "a substantial new question of patentability" as to a patent claim could be present even if the examiner would not necessarily reject the claim as either fully anticipated by, or obvious in view

of, the prior art patents or printed publications. As to the importance of the difference between “a substantial new question of patentability” and a “prima facie” case of unpatentability see generally *In re Etter*, 756 F.2d 852, 857 n.5, 225 USPQ 1, 4 n.5 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Also, See MPEP § 2141.01(a) for a discussion of analogous and nonanalogous art in the context of establishing a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103. See MPEP § 2131.05 for a discussion of analogous and nonanalogous art in the context of 35 U.S.C. 102. 904.02.

In response to Applicant’s argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, i.e., Epps (US#5,034,947) in view of Laursen et al. (US#6,847,618) as proposed in the office action. The Examiner recognizes that references cannot be arbitrarily combined and that there must be some reason why one skilled in the art would be motivated to make the proposed combination of primary and secondary references. *In re Nomiya*, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975). However, there is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. The test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re McLaughlin*, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). It must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant’s disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Applicant’s argument with respect to the rejected claim 1 (pages 6-7, last paragraph) that the cited reference does not disclose “*a conferencing system in packet network*” on which the Applicant relies as discussed in the specification, but nowhere in claim 1 mentions the packet

network. However, it is the claims that define the claimed invention, and it is claims, not specifications that are anticipated or unpatentable. *Constant v. Advanced Micro-Devices Inc.*, 7 USPQ2d 1064. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Furthermore, Laursen et al. (US#6,847,618) does teach the Conference calls carried out over packet-switched networks.

Applicant further asserts that the cited reference “*does not determine prominent inputs from the received inputs or combining the prominent inputs into a first and second output stream*”. However, as discussed in the previous Office Action, Epps (US#5,034,947) and Laursen et al. (US#6,847,618) are applied herein merely for the teaching of a novel system and method for centralized multipoint conferencing in a packet network. The Applicant’s attention is directed to Fig. 10 of Epps (US#5,034,947) for the block diagram components of the combined whisper/nulling circuit 1000, in which receiving inputs from a number of participants in the conferencing session (Ref. 5, Fig. 10); determining a number of prominent inputs from the received inputs (Ref. 1010, Fig. 10); combining the determined prominent inputs into a first output stream suitable for being sent to at least one participant of the number of participants in the conferencing session (See also Fig. 11; Col. 7, lines 64 plus).

In response to Applicant’s argument that the reference does not teach or reasonably suggest the functionality upon which the Examiner relies for the rejection. The Examiner emphasizes for the record that the claims employ a broader in scope than the Applicant’s disclosure in all aspects. In addition, the Applicant has not argued any narrower interpretation of the claim limitations, nor amended the claims significantly enough to construe a narrower

meaning to the limitations. Since the claims breadth allows multiple interpretations and meanings, which are broader than Applicant's disclosure, the Examiner is required to interpret the claim limitations in terms of their broadest reasonable interpretations while determining patentability of the disclosed invention. See MPEP 2111. In other words, the claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification and the interpretation that those skilled in the art would reach. See *In re Hyatt*, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000), *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1359, 49 USPQ2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1999), and *In re American Academy of Science Tech Center*, 2004 WL 1067528 (Fed. Cir. May 13, 2004). Any term that is not clearly defined in the specification must be given its plain meaning as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. See MPEP 2111.01. See also *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989), *Sunrace Roots Enter. Co. v. SRAM Corp.*, 336 F.3d 1298, 1302, 67 USPQ2d 1438, 1441 (Fed. Cir. 2003), *Brookhill-Wilk I, LLC v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.*, 334 F.3d 1294, 1298 67 USPQ2d 1132, 1136 (Fed. Cir. 2003). The interpretation of the claims by their broadest reasonable interpretation reduces the possibility that, once the claims are issued, the claims are interpreted more broadly than justified. See *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969). Also, limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Therefore, the failure to significantly narrow definition or scope of the claims and supply arguments commensurate in scope with the claims implies the Applicant intends broad interpretation be given to the claims. The Examiner has interpreted the claims in parallel to the Applicant in the response and reiterates the need for the Applicant to distinctly define the

claimed invention. Since no substantial amendments have been made and the Applicant's arguments are not persuasive, the claims are drawn to the same invention and the text of the prior art rejection can be found in the previous Office Action. Therefore, the Examiner maintains that the references cited and applied in the last office actions for the rejection of the claims are maintained in this office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC '103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1, 4-6, 9 and 10, 14, 17-18 and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Epps (US#5,034,947) in view of Laursen et al. (US#6,847,618).

With respect to claim 1, 9, 10, 17 and 18, Epps (US#5,034,947) and Laursen et al. (US#6,847,618) disclose a novel system and method for centralized multipoint conferencing in a packet network, according to the essential features of the claims. Epps (US#5,034,947) discloses in Figs. 10 and 11 a whisper conferencing system in packet network comprising receiving inputs from a number of participants in the conferencing session (ref. 5, Fig. 10); determining a number of prominent inputs from the received inputs (Ref. 1010, Fig. 10); combining the determined prominent inputs into a first output stream suitable for being sent to at least one participant of the number of participants in the conferencing session (Sum circuit 1040, Fig. 10); and combining determined prominent inputs into a second output stream for an originating participant of a prominent input of the determined number of prominent inputs, the second output stream not including the originating participant's input (Ref. 1040, Figs. 10 & 11).

In the same field of endeavor, Laursen et al. (US#6847,618) discloses an apparatus and method for audio conferencing over a packet network. Laursen teach in Figs. 13A-C the flow chart diagrams illustrated the operation of a distributed conference bridge of Fig. 10 in establishing a conference call, in which at step 1320, audio source 1040 determines a number of active speakers based on the energy monitored in step 1310, and any number of active speakers can be selected.

Regarding claims 4-6 and 14 and 21-23, Epps further teaches in Fig. 10 a block diagram illustrated the components of the combined whisper/nulling circuit, in which The processor 1010 receives whisper select signals on lead 1012 and the talk slot grant signals on leads 1014 for lines 1-k. The whisper select signals 1012 are generated upon request by the users or the

system operator as whisper mode enable signals. The processor 1010 detects the select signal and routes signals via the cross-point switch 1020 appropriately. In whisper select mode, lead 1012 becomes activated for two individual talk slots as will be discussed later. The processor 1010 is interconnected over a bus 1016 to the cross-point switch 1020. In the combined whisper/nulling circuit 1000 of FIG. 10, the subtraction circuit 60 of FIG. 1 is modified to also provide summation. In the TALKER NULLNG MODE of operation, the speech data in a time slot for the talker is delayed by circuits 50, switched from lines 54 to lines 1032 by the select circuits 1030, and delivered through the difference/summation circuits 1040 wherein subtraction occurs. This mode of operation is the same as for FIGS. 1-9 except with the addition of the select circuits 1030 and the use of the whisper select 1012. In the WHISPER MODE of operation, the speech data for the two parties to the whisper conference are interchanged in their respective time slots by cross-point switch 1020 under control of processor 1010 and delivered over lines 1024. The select circuits 1030 for the two whisper conference parties are then activated by whisper select 1012 to deliver the interchanged speech data to the difference/summation circuit 1040 where the interchanged speech data in the talk slot for the first whisper conferee is added to the sum of all speech data 20 for delivery to the second whisper conferee so that the second whisper conferee hears the first whisper conferee talking as well as the conversation from the other talkers in the conference call. However, no other party to the conference call will hear the whisper conference as whisper data is not delivered to the summation circuit 40 via 1022 (See also table 11 for example of a six party conference call with 2 parties engaged in a whisper conference; Col. 7, lines 59 plus).

Regarding claims 2, 7, 8 and 15, 16 and 19, 24, 25, Laursen et al. (US#6,847,618)

discloses inputs are determined as prominent based upon a characteristic including at least one of loudness, signal strength, clarity and prominence history (Ref. 1310, Fig. 13A).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the need for performance improvement of centralized multipoint conferencing in a packet network, and would have applied Laursen's teaching of the determining a number of prominent inputs in establishing conference bridge into Epps's novel use of the combined whisper/nulling circuit in conference call. Therefore, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply Laursen's method and system for distributed conference bridge processing into Epps's whisper circuit for a conference call bridge including talker nulling and method therefor with the motivation being to provide a method and system for providing a conferencing session to a plurality of participants.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The Anderson et al. (US#5,436,896) is cited to show the conference bridge for packetized speech signal networks.

The Botzko et al. (US#5,983,192) is cited to show audio processor.

The Simard et al. (US#6,940,826) is cited to show the apparatus and method for packet-based media communications.

The Simard et al. (US#6,956,828) is cited to show packet-based media communications.

The Simard et al. (US#2005/0185602) is cited to show the apparatus and method for packet-based media communications.

The Rabipour et al. (US#7,006,456) is cited to show the method and apparatus for packet based media communication.

8. **THIS ACTION THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP ' 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

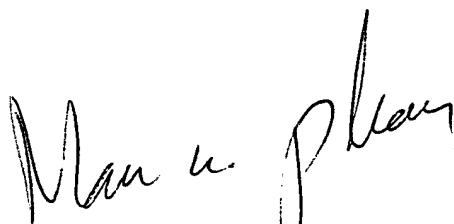
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. Phan whose telephone number is (571) 272-3149.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri from 6:00 to 3:00 EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wellington Chin, can be reached on (571) 272-3134. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at toll free 1-866-217-9197.

Mphan

12/08/2006.


MANU PHAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER